RESTRICTED STANGED BY

not upon the ground of tranquillity, but upon the ground of justice, and the President deserved the highest praise for the constitutional stand which he had taken upon this vexed question.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New York, addressed the committee upon the subject of Utah, saying for the first time since the organization of the government they were called upon for an increase of the army ostensibly for being employed against the people of one of the Territories. He reviewed the settlement of Brigham Young and Mormonism, condemned the supincess of the government in sending forward its expedition, and predicted that the Mormons would continue rebellious. He advocated strenuously the breaking up of Mormonism. There was no way on earth of avoiding the peril; but, in the face of ten thousand Kansas-Nebruska acts, he would pass a law making polygamy a crime. If it should be objected to as an expost facto law, yet as the offence had been committed in deflance of common law, it should receive no favor. In the second place, he would send an army there sufficient to apprehend all offenders; he would try them for treason, and hang every one, without distinction, who should be found guilty, excluding every Mormon from taking any part in the proceedings of the courts. In the third place, he would secure a republicant form of government to the inhabitants, and see that they enjoyed it in freedom. He would then wait patiently and see the result; and if all this failed, he would turn that Territory into a camp, and make it a military depot to guard and protect the highway to the Pacific. These steps should be taken at once, and not a moment was to be lost. He stood committed, for one, to give his voice and vote to stay the march of this rebellion before it involved their homes and themselves in this great configuration.

Mr. HARRIS, of Hilnois, obtained the floor, and the

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elec-ons, submitted a report in the case of Mr. Vallanding-am, contesting the seat of Louis D. Campania, the sit-ing member from the 3d congressional district of Ohio, companied by the following resolution:

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, from the same

d congressional district of the State of Onio.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, submitted a resolution reacting leave to Mr. Vallandingham to occupy a seat pon the floor during the pendency of this case, and to peak upon its merits and the report thereon; which was

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the majority and minority

presented a report in the case of B. B. Chapman, contest-ing the seat of F. Farouson, the sitting delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, accompanied by the following

reture forther lestimony.

Mr. HARRIS, remarking that he had just learned that the contestant wished to communicate some facts to him before the resolution should be agreed to, asked leave to withdraw the resolution; which was granted.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, asked consent to introduce a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House all correspondence which has not heretofore been House all correspondence which has not heretofore been published of our late minister to Nicaragua upon the subject of the interruption of the transit route through Nicaragua, and the murder of American citizens on the 13th of October, 1856.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky: A bill to provide for he establishment of a collection district at Paducah, in he State of Kentucky; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RICAUD, of Maryland: A bill making an appropriation to improve the asvigation of the Susquehan ariver; which was read twice and referred to the Com-

aittee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Mr. issocur, of Massachusetts, on the committee to investigate the accounts and conduct of the late doorkeeper, in

place of Mr. Daws, excused.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 20th instant, communicating the report of the officer in charge of the engineer department on the repair of the works at Plymouth harbor, Massachusetta, and the estimates required therefor; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

And then, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, the

MEXICAN SILVER MINES.

By the annexed extract from the Extraordinary of the city of Mexico of the 2d instant, it appears that one interest in that country has prospered during the past year The Mexican laws and her policy generally have always given much protection to the mining companies, which form one of the principal sources of revenue to the gov-

"The mining interest, we believe, is the only one in the country that may be said to be flourishing. The circumstance of the great amount of honest laboring people who inhabit every mining district may explain why the mining companies have not suffered so severely from roving bands of resctionists and robbers as commerce.

"It is very difficult to obtain even an approximate estimate of the silver which has been extracted from the bowels of the earth in Mexico during the past year. A good criterion should be found in the reported exports through the custom-house; but then again we encounter the contraband trade, and in giving, as reported, the exact amount of exports, we should fall far short of the mark; for by a species of saud that exists in all mines, the annual reports of the mining companies would fall to give a correct estimate of the amount of silver extracted annually. The grand total foots up many millions of

Agrant Pares Moure.—A writer in Hunt's Merchants' Magasine says that, according to Chinese historians, one of the Chinese Emperors issued paper money 119 B. C., called Parthesian, or Flying Money, from the case and rapidity with which it circulated. It consisted of the paper promises of the government, and went into extensive use, like all paper currency. It cost nothing, and was issued as essent. When the empire had been flooded with it, the government repudiated the whole, and those who had confided in the public faith suffered the consequence.

At a later period, A. D. 950, another Emperor conceiv-it the very plausible scheme of receiving from the mer-hants their gold and silver, to save them the trouble of andling it, and issuing promises to return the same on dehandling it, and issuing promises to return the same on d mand. This currency was denominated Pian-th-sian, convenient money, and very convenient it proved to be for the Emparor. He got the money and squandered i but never found it convenient to repay them.

A PRACTICAL LEGISLATUR.—One of our merchants, while sitting in his counting-room and cogitating upon the hard times, had his reveries disturbed by the entrance of a gentleman evidently from the rural districts. "Do you want any fust-rate brooms?" "No," he replied, "we have got a full supply." "I've got some very cheap," was the rejoinder. "I made em myself, and I'm a member of the legislater." The merchant looked inquiringly at the meaker for a moment, and then with a suffer reer for a moment, and then with a smile

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1858.

Mg-Mr. Israel E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling cent, assisted by James Bernerso, John Collins, J. Hammer, Edmund When, John K. Derring, E. A. Evans, R. S. James, T. Asiman, P.

neural collecting agont for the Western States and Texas, assisted by L. J. TRONAN, WILMAN H. TRONAN, TRON. M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHIDE, ROBBIN MORRIS, and RICHARD LEARN. Receipts of either will be good.

railroad, presenting a substitute for the bill reported by the majority, which he should offer at the proper time. The army bill was taken up as unfinished business, upon which a debate ensued upon the proposed increase of the military force and the circumstances requiring such in-crease. Mr. Gwin's substitute, adding five regiments to the military establishment, was lost by a vote of 8 to 38. The subject will be resumed to-day as unfinished business. A disposition prevailed yesterday to press the

In the House of Representatives the deficiency bill was aken up in Committee of the Whole, when speeches were delivered by several gentlemen on different subject connected with the political issues of the time. Mr Harris, of Illinois, has the floor when the House goes into committee on this bill to-day. The contested-elec-tion case from Ohio came up, when the House refused to Campbell, to take testimony. On motion, Mr. Vallan-dingham was permitted to occupy a seat on the floor during the pendency of his case, and to speak upon its

further particulars of the condition of affairs at Mexico It is stated that the capital had been bombarded for sev eral days, and that one hundred persons had been killed and many wounded. The partisans of Santa Anna held the convents of San Domingo and San Augustine, and the citadel. These partisans are the same who first pronounced for Comonfort; having used him to overthrow the constitution of 1857, they seem to have torn off the mask and declared for Santa Anna. It was also rumored in New York on Tuesday that the Spanish fleet had com the authority upon which this statement is made. The Spanish fleet for a cruise, and, at the same time, rumor that Santa Anna had privately embarked on one of the ships composing it. This rumor and the departure of the fleet from Havana probably gave rise to the report

The constitution of Kansas will probably reach here by the close of this week, and be presented to Congress early next week. The messenger bearing it passed through

The resolutions adopted by the legislature of the State Alabama in reference to the admission of Kansas int the Union, and those adopted by the senate of the State of Tennessee, being instructions to the Hon. John Bell. one of her senators in Congress, will be found under the head of "political intelligen

We present our readers a brief resume of "finance and usiness" for the past week; also, an interesting letter

TO EVERY TRUE DEMOCRAT, NORTH AND SOUTH-IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS-IN THE UNITED STATES.

Within the next few weeks the great question of the admission or rejection of Kansas into the Union will have to be decided. Her admission will depend on the democratic party alone. The blackrepublicans will, of course, vote against her. There is now, and always has been, a perfect understanding among the members of that party, whether in or out of the Territory, to prevent the settlement of the slavery question and to keep it open for perpetual agitation and mischief. The whole matter, therefore, rests with the democratic party. That party has from year to year, and from election to election. exerted itself to the utmost to bring Kansas up to the point which she has at last reached-of standing at the door of Congress with her constitution in hand, republican in its character, knocking for ad-

The democrats alone have brought her to this point. The opposition, or black-republicans, on a former occasion brought her before Congress, also, holding the Topeka constitution in her hand, and demanding admission upon that; a constitution not founded on any lawful authority whatsoever, but and knocked for admission into the Union on the Topeka constitution, founded solely and exclusively on ebellion, every democrat in Congress promptly voted against receiving her. Now she comes with a contitution founded on and sustained by the regular legislation of Congress, the regular legislation of her own Territory, and on the free and independent vote of every citizen of Kansas who chose to give his vote. Such is the present attitude of Kansas. She is at the door of Congress. She must be admitted or rejected. There is no alternative, no middle course. There she stands. You must let her in or send her away from your door. Which shall be done? If you reject and send her away, the black-republicans of the Territory will raise the shout of joy and of gladness, and as she retires the same party in Congress will follow her into the wilderness, and whisper words of encouragement to further civil war

and rebellion. This brings us to the precise object of writing this article. Nothing but rebellion has complicated this whole subject. It was rebellion that prompted the black-republicans to refuse to register themselves as required by law. It was rebellion that induced them to refuse to vote at any and all the various elections which from time to time have been held in order to secure the popular rights of a free government. It was rebellion to raise up the self-created government of Topeka against the legal government created by Congress. It was rebellion that elected a governor (Robinson) to displace your governors appointed by the Executive of the United States under the constitution. It was rebellion that appointed a general (Lane) with his myrmidons to fight against a general (Harney) and his army, sent there to put dow the rebellion, and to see that the laws of the United States and of the Territory were duly and lawfully executed. It was rebellion that furnished them, from several of the northern States, with men, money, and arms in order to carry on this civil war against all

republic But there is another chapter on rebellion that must be read in connexion with this one in Kausas.

the first principles on which our government was founded by Washington, and the other fathers of the

Congress organized several other Territories of the United States, all of which, except Utah, in pursu ance of law and the constitution, are quietly enjoying all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Not

usly with Kansas, she, too, openly rebelled by the United States openly renounced our authority, proclaimed himself governor by usurpation of the army, among many other things very wide of the fact the causes of the recent financial revulsion. The title, raised his army, appointed his generals, and is which were said by opponents of the measure, we subject is investigated, especially in Europe, with as now in full, open, undisguised rebellion against his were struck by the following observations of Mr. much pertinacity and energy as were enlisted at the

Such is the condition of affairs in two Territories of the United States, Utah and Kansas-in open, undisguised rebellion against law and order. Brigham Young is the leader in the one, and James Lane heads the army in the other.

To put down this rebellion the President has stationed an army in both Territories. The army of the United States has been found, so far, inadequate to both purposes. It was sufficient for either, but not for both. The President, hoping that returning reason and patriotism might dispense with the army in Kansas, was about to order General Harney and his troops to proceed to Utah and put down the rebellion there; but Governor Walker solemnly protested against it. He assured the President that he would not be answerable for the peace of the Territory single hour if Gen. Harney was withdrawn; that there was imminent danger constantly that a civil war would I reak out with all its bloody horrors.

The President, thus repeatedly and officially formed of the rebellious condition of Kansas, retained Harney and his forces there, and has been compelled to ask for an increase of the army to enable him to put down the rebellion in both Territo

We are determined to avoid all complication and detail of facts. We aim at only grouping great and admitted ones, and we appeal to the records of past events to sustain what we have said; and now the question is, what is the best mode of quelling these two concerted rebellions? Concerted, for there is now no reasonable doubt that the leaders of both are, and have been, acting with perfect harmony of plan and purpose.

The government is now in the hands of the demo crats. Its President, its cubinet, its Congress are democratic, and have been made so by the voice and vote of the individual democrats throughout the nation. A common responsibility, therefore, rests on all dem ocrats, as well in office as out of office, to quell these rebellions, and to restore law and order to both Kansar and Utah. There is no escape from this responsibil ity on the part of democrats, whether they are in public positions or private life.

The President placed in power by the democrate party says to Congress, quell the rebellion in Utah by sending there a powerful and efficient army to sub due Brigham Young and his leading coadjutors, and bring them to just and legal punishment. As to Kansas, he says that after having gone through many tribulations and trials while in the midst of rebellion, and all the impediments which Lane and Robin son, the secret aid societies, and the black republicans everywhere, have created, she at last stands at the door of Congress with a constitution admitted on all hands to be eminently "republican"-formed by a legal convention; admitted by Walker and Stanton and Douglas, and almost everybody else, (but James Lane,) to have been a legal convention-a constitution voted for, as it relates to the only disputed subject embraced in it, by every bona fide inhabitant who had a mind or wish to vote-a constitution which can be moulded and shaped after admission into the Union just as the people from time to time may de termine. Kansas, standing at the door of Congress with such a constitution as this the President advises, should be admitted into the Union on terms of equality with the other States of the Union.

Mr. Buchanan is a democrat; he was put at th head of the nation and the party by democrats. As President of the United States, he has been braved in Utah and Kansas by Brigham Young and James Lane. He has met their treason with great forbearance and kindness; but the time has come now when, in the discharge of his imperative duty, he is obliged to appeal against them to Congress and the country. What democrat that was represented, or was present, at Cincinnati when he was nominated; what democrat in all this broad land that voted for him in his election, can now draw off from him created against all law, all constitution, all usage and go over and stand by the side of Lane? Yet, to vote against Mr. Buchanan's to let Kansas into the Union-is it not to join and vote with Lane and his associates, whose perpetual cry is, "Vote against her!" "Keep her out!"

Keep her out !" There is no unsoundness in this argument. The democrats are right on this issue, or the republicans are right; James Buchanan is right, or James Lane s right. And no good democrat will catch at nice and unnecessary distinctions in order to enrol kimself, in or out of Congress, on the side of Lane, the traitor and rebel. There is not (we believe) one democratic district, North or South, in this Union, when history shall duly record the great facts in this case, tha will support, by democratic sanction, the exclusion of Kansas on the Lecompton constitution.

What would be the fate of any democrat, in or out of Congress, who should refuse to vote supplies or soldiers to crush the existing rebellion in Utah? The black-republican enemies of democracy and her Presi dent, and her Congress, may vote to favor Brigham Young, and put their opposition on the ground of undying hatred to democracy and all its ways; but how can any democrat hold up his head and look one moment on the convention at Cincinnati, and the glorious platform which it ordained, and then not stand firm by James Buchanan? We repeat, that no democrat in these days of obvious disregard of law and order in Utah and in Kansas, and indeed in many other quarters, will fail (in our judgment) to stand firm and unflinching on his principles firm and unflinching to the President of his choice-firm and unflinching to that national democratic party which is now, amid the loosening ties of social order, the last and only hope of our country.

bama and West Florida are agitating the question of an nexation with a great deal of zeal. The Pensacola Ob server thinks there is not a doubt but the popular voice and that it will not be long ere it will be in a posi to make that voice potential in deciding the matte

MARYLAND. -The dominant party of the Maryland legis lature has nominated, in caucus, Dr. Dennis Claude for State treasurer, and Lemuel Jones, of Howard county, for keeper of the

WAGON ROAD.—The legislature of Minnesota has add ed a memorial to Congress, asking that an appro-be made for the construction of a wagon road so with Utah. In a short time, and, we might say, Lake Superior and the Bocky mountains

SUPPLIES FOR THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

In the debate which occurred in the Senate Tuesday upon the bill for increasing the line of the

War Department, for the military service, is, I under-stand, \$6,700,000. We actually spent \$19,426,000, and stand, \$6,700,000. We actually spent \$19,426,000, and they want about seven millions more, making \$26,000,000 for military service last year. I have a little book here, and I find that during the most expensive year of the war with Great Britain our military expenditures never got up to \$21,000,000; and in the highest year of the Mexican war, when we had, I think, nearly fifty thousand men in the field, they never reached \$36,000,000; but now, in a time of profound peace, they amount to about twenty-six millions of dollars."

It is surprising that a member of the august Senate of the United States should consent to commit himself to statements like these-statements disclosing either inexcusable ignorance of the subject in hand, or else a most callous indifference to fact and truth. We believe Mr. Calhoun used to say of the facetious senator from New Hampshire that it causes have exercised more or less influence upon was useless to argue with a crazy man; and it is one the business affairs of the world within the last six of the evidences of the extreme amiability of that estimable statesman that he could ascribe the extravagances of his cotemporary to so charitable an account as mental alienation

Although the figures which Mr. Hale has ventured to commit himself to, in the expressions we have quoted, do not indicate such a thing, yet less charitable critics than Mr. Calhoun believe that there is method in the senator's madness, and that his indifference to fact and extravagances of statement result from the ardor of an ambition which possesses him to play the role of the Mr. Merryman of the Senate of the United States -- a character to whom the world allows the largest license of off-hand remark on every other stage, whether it be willing to accord it to s professed senatorial wag or not.

If the entire public accorded to the senator from New Hampshire the license of professional jester, it would then be needless to correct his errors of statement. But there are a great many honest people in the country whose minds are impervious to humor and into whose crowns a joke could not be inserted with surgical instruments. Nay, there are legions of yeoman citizens in the land whose ideas of senatorial dignity are associated with such names as Macon and Tazewell, Calhoun and McDuffie, Davis and Webster, Clay and Crittenden, and who never thought of the cap and bells in connexion with the north chambe of the Capitol. There are vast numbers of men, too. belonging to the senator's own political persuasion who solemnly swear by him as an oracle, who accept his wanton fun as sacred gospel, to whom the ide of court-jester never occurred, and who are ready at all times to protest that their Paul is not mad, but speaks forth the words of truth and soberness. This class of deluded people, and that large class of worthy citizens who are unsusceptible to the joke of a sena torial Merryman, deserve to be cared for. It is fo their benefit that we present the paragraphs which

The total appropriations for the Army, including the expenses of the War Department, its salaries and all incidental expenses, and for the Military Academy, made for the fiscal year 1857-'8 by the last Congress, were \$14,191,154 23. This is the sum with which the senator should have started, and not his sum of \$19.426,000, which includes an item of some \$4,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the construction of seaboard fortifications, for which the army is not responsible or chargeable, bu Congress alone ;- as well as an item of \$1,307,000. which was appropriated by the same Congress to cover a deficiency for the preceding year, and cannot be lugged into the expenses for the current year as a means of swelling its aggregate above the figure of

Starting, then, with \$14,191,154 as the appropria tion made for the army by the last Congress, upon the annual estimates of the War Department fourteen months ago, and not with nineteen millions and t half, as the senator has it, we are to add the items which the senator chooses to call a deficiency. These items are as follows :

30, 1857----

ending June 30, 1858, to meet expenditures not anticipated when the annual estimate was made, including those incurred in fit-ting out the Utah expedition, and placing ting out the dan expedition, and placing and keeping the troops in that Territory in a serviceable condition-latimate of the amount that will have neces-sarily to be expended under the recent or-der of General Scott for increasing the force

Aggregate of estimates----- 6.725.911 A large number of the items that compose this estimate are for necessary outfits, which will have to be provided this year for use in the next, the cost of which distributed into the expenses of future years would diminish those properly chargeable to the current year a million or two of dollars. But charging the whole of this six millions and three-quarters of estimated prospective expenditure, on account, not of ordinary charges for the army establishment, but on account of the extraordinary expedition to Utah, and we would have the expenditure of the army for the current year :

The senator, therefore, has made the slight mistake of \$5,000,000 in his statement of the aggregate expenses of the army for the year. Instead of twenty-six millions, the charge is twenty-one millions and of this charge nearly seven millions are asked for to meet the extraordinary exigency of the Utah rebellion. The senator harped upon the existence of a "profound peace." Well, the expenses of the army, upon the basis of a profound peace, are slightly over fourteen millions. It is solely to meet the exigency of hostilities against a formidable rebellion fifteen hundred miles across a desert wilderness that an addition of seven millions is asked for.

COUNTERFEITER LYNCHED. - A man named The throp, the leader of a gang of counterfeiters at Kendall ville, Indiana, was recently suspended to a tree three times by the infuriated populace. After the last suspen sion, he confessed his connexion with the gang.

The legislature of Virginia has passed a bill providing for the conveyance by deed to the State of Virginia of the birthplace of Washington and the home and graves of his progenitors. The bill appropriates \$5,000 to enclose the places with an iron fence, and to erect substantial tablets to "commemorate for the rising generation those notable spots," as required by Lewis W. Washington in his offer of convergance.

It is curious to see how much time and space is occupied by the press of the world in accounting for Hale, which we condense from his reported re- time in order to ascertain the causes and scope of the great fire in London, or that of the cholera in its first fearful circuit of the globe.

> to "the pernicions doctrines of free trade," to frightful railroad expansions, to individual extravagance and general speculations, by which the producing classes have been robbed of their labor, and the non-producing classes have consumed vastly above their necessities. It has been said, too, that governments have so increased the expenses of their exterior relations-enlarging their armies and naviesthus compelling even those who might be disposed to adhere to old-fashioned economy to adopt a similar system of extravagance—that undue relations have been brought about between production and subsistence. It is undoubtedly true that all these months, but the great power that actually precipitated the revulsion is to be found in the fact that the millions got frightened—the millions who possess the life-blood of commerce—and withdrew their means from every kind of active use, and, in many instances, from those investments which were threatened with depreciation. The forty-years peace of the world which preceded

the Russian war was a period of untold prosperity. The great producing classes enjoyed, in that time, a season of uninterrupted labor. So perfect was this, and so profitable, that even in our country of intense and ceaseless speculation we were able to meet the burdens of a foreign war without producing a single ripple in the mercurial sea of American commerce and money. From that time to the present we have accomplished more as a nation of industry than ever was accomplished before by any people in the period of half a century. Labor and capital have been better rewarded; our frontier limits have been extended more than a hundred miles a year commerce has increased; great cities have sprung into existence; a system of railroads and canals has been worked into use, changing not only the whole face of the country, but controlling to a great extent its internal and external trade. We have extended our territories to the Pacific, and established on that side of the continent two powerful agricultural States whose past career has been a marvel and whose future promises to be almost a miracle. The influence which California, Oregon, and the Territory of Arizona are destined hereafter to exert upon the fortunes of the American people and the world is not now sufficiently considered. They open to us the great commerce of the Pacific, ooking over to China and Japan, and possessing the power, by their immense agricultural, mineral, and ommercial facilities, to command and hold that comnerce, and to appreciate the isthmus States of Cen-

In the face of these results, and with much of their fruits gathered and protected, we were the first to alarm the world upon the subject of the solveney and credit of our people, and the value of our securities, corporate, State, and federal. It was an episode in usiness-a mere fright, which a few weeks has served to remove, and which a few months will prove to have been either cowardice or gross igno-

BLACK-REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY.

With a few exceptions, those who oppose the adnission of Kansas into the Union under the constitution framed at Lecompton favor its reception under that manufactured by the bogus convention at Topeka. The latter, they profess to think, is a model of justice and wisdom, while the former is full of grave objections, one of the gravest of which is the following provision:

"Sec. 14. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each house concur-

This provision, it is contended, prevents any alteration or amendment of the constitution until after the year 1864. Suppose it does, (which we by no means admit.) with what consistency can the friends of the Topeka constitution object to it, when they know that that constitution contains the following stringent prohibition against alteration and amend-

"Sec. 4. No convention for the formation of a constitution shall be called, and no amendment to the constitution shall by the general assembly be made, be-fore the year 1865, nor more than once in five years there-

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE The annexed is an extract from the Paris correspond

ence of the New York Courier des Elats Unis ; " According to letters received from Marseilles, the

ransportation of free negroes from the coast of Africa for the French colonies on board of French vessels has nearly been the cause of a serious conflict between the French and the English navies. A ship belonging to the port of Marseilles, and which was taking on board on the coast and the English navies. A ship belonging to the port of Marseilles, and which was taking on beard on the coast of Madagascar a cargo of negroes for the island of Bourbon, was threatened to be dealt with as a slaver by English cruisers, and was obliged to return to France without having accomplished its object, although a French manof-war interfered and endeavored to make its rights respected. Admiral Hamelin gave way to some excitement on the occasion, and explanations have been exchanged on the subject between the Secretary of the Navy and Lord Cowley. As a sort of conciliatory measure, the British cabinet has proposed to the French to employ, instead of free negroes from Africa, Sepoy prisoners, to be provided by the East India Company. The role of jailor for England would certainly not be favorably viewed by our planters. The two cabinets will probably come to an understanding, but in the meanwhile a steam frigate has been sent to Madagascar to protect our flag in case of need."

NEW ORLEANS COMMERCE.—At the present season of th NEW ORIERAS COMMERCE.—At the present season of the year New Orleans has a position with the most favored and prosperous ports of the country, and her commerce rises to a magnitude which rivals many large cities; partially by reason of the mildness of the weather there, while it is inclement clsewhere; and partially owing to the fact that the sugar, cotton, corn, and tobacco of the Mississippi valley are coming in without interruption. There were 169 ships, 47 barques, 19 brigs, and 28 schooners lying at her levec on the 9th. Of these, 124 ships were American; 20 British; 9 Bremen; 3 Spanish; schooners lying at her levee on the 9th. Of these, 124 ships were American; 20 British; 9 Bremen; 3 Spanish; 2 Hamburg; and one Oldenhausen. Of the barques, 32 were American; 6 British; 1 Hamburg; 2 Nov.; 1 Mexican; 1 Lubee; and 1 Geneese. There were 12 American brigs, to 4 Spanish, 2 British, and one Lubee; and 28 schooners, of which 24 were American, 3 British, and 1 Mexican. Total fleet, 255. To this must be added five American steamships, and an army of steamboats five American steamships, and an army of steamboats such as no other portion of the world exhibits. The flat-boats would add to the grand total.

New York Journal of Commerce.

en calculated by Professor Bache, of the United Stales Coast Survey, that the waves of the sea travel at the rate of six and half miles a minute.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

The last weekly report of the New York city banks, impared with the returns of the week previous, presents

the following results

The specie reserve still continues to increase, having reached nearly thirty-one millions of dollars. ticeable feature in the return is the very considerable in It has been in turn charged to defective banking, crease in loans. It has been suggested by some of the money-writers that the condition of the banks is not actually stronger now than it was in the midst of the crisis as their indebtedness to depositors has increased more rapidly than the accumulation of specie. This state of things, as we have heretofore remarked, indicates that general liquidation is in progress throughout the country, that a general paying up of debts is going on, and that capitalists hesitate at the present moment to embark is speculation, or to run any risk in the employment of

In stocks at New York the movement for the week has been an upward one. We annex a tabular statement of the closing rates for various leading stocks in New York for the days mentioned :

Missourt 6's Virginia 6's N. Y. Central Eric 7's, 1871 86 89 , 90 78 ; 78 ; 19 ; 29 ; 55 ; 58 ; 89 ; 59 ; 91 ; 91 ; 90 % 78% 20% 56% 89 % 92 % Jan. 18. \$11,294,095 21,068,652 4,018,290 8,2,085,935 4,349,676 11,512,657 1,047,545

Speaking of the resumption by the banks of Philadelohia and Baltimore, the New York Courier and Enquire

The commercial relations between Baltim "The commercial relations between Baltimore and Virginia are so extensive; and the currency of the latter enters so fully into commercial transactions in Maryland, that Baltimore depends upon Virginia to resume at the same time. Baltimore has now over two millions of specie to meet a circulation of less than three millions and deposites only six millions; while Philadelphia has four millions in specie and a circulation of only one million. Thus both cities are able to resume at once, in view of their own liabilities merely; and, there being no heavy demand for coin for export, there is really no obstacle to

The last arrival from Europe announce juction of the rate of interest at the Bank of England the rate now being six per cent. Owing to the continward was anticipated at an early date. We annex the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Janupary 6th, and the results compared with the previo

On the other side of the account : The amount of notes in circulation is £19,499,005, be-

ng an increase of £183.435; and the stock of bullion is both departments is £12,643,193, showing an increase of £1,188,232, when compared with the preceding return. The imports of specie into England for the week were £1,567,135, and the exports for the same period £314,.

At the latest dates from New Orleans the prospects of business were regarded as altogether encouraging, an improved tone prevailing in the money market and in commercial circles. There was a scarcity of good paper of fered at the banks for discount. The lusiness for the season is represented to have yielded less profits than for several years previous, yet it closes with much more favorable results than was even hoped for three months since. The receipts of coin at that port since the 1st of September last, the beginning of the financial year, are £6,615,222, exceeding by nearly five millions the received during the same time of the previous year. The following is the last comparative bank statement that has

Jan. 9. Jan. 16.
810, 619, 711 \$10, 592, 617
4, 775, 539 4,797, 645
11, 703, 207 12, 323, 508
14, \$73, 404 14, 804, 320
4, 736, \$40 5, 995, 771
1, \$50,079 1, 632, \$55 posites 11,703,207 ort loans 14,573,404 change 4,756,840 e distant banks 1,850,079

A bill has been introduced into the State senate of New York "for the protection of stockholders in corpostocks and to abolish all fictitious sales on time. It is looked upon as a blow at the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street, and is designed to protect the interests of tive brokers to cause a rise or fall in particular stocks Its provisions are embraced in the following summary

First. That no person shall make a sale of stock on time who has not, on the day of sale, standing in his name on the books of the corporation, the number of shares which he shall sell.

Second. Any person making such sales shall be liable to each and every stockholder for all the damages resulting from such sale.

ing from such sale.

Third. Any depreciation in the value of any stock sold which may take place between the day of sale and the day when the same is to be delivered shall be deemed damages, and be recovered under the provisions of the second section. Nor York Markets. For the week ending the 25th In-

stant, the cotton market is reported dull and drooping. Prices for ordinary range from 9½ for uplands to 10 for New Orleans; middling, from 10½ to 10½; middling fair, 10; for uplands. Buyers were anticipating dull accounts from Europe for a week or two. The cotton re port of the Messrs. Talcott states that the crop will be de cidedly below that of last season. In breadstuffs the market is dull ; western flour \$4 25 to \$4 30 ; extra St Louis \$5 50 to \$6 75; southern nominal at \$5 to \$6 65. Corn is not in good supply; prices 66 to 69 for damp and prime new yellow, and 67 to 70 for white. Provisions generally in better demand; pork, \$15–25 to \$15
35 for mess, and \$12 for prime; bacon, 7½ to 7½.
Naval stores are firmer; spirits are quoted at 43 to 42½.

GOVERNOR PACKER ON THE KANSAS OFFICEN - SOME anxiety has been manifested by the public in regard to Governor Packer's views on the Kansas question. The naugural, we think, is explicit upon that is that "when elections are so frequent, and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and ever objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified and repealed, within a very brief period." And in alluding to the difficulties atte this peculiar case, the governor says that 'it is to be hope that Congress will make such provision for other Territe ries that the present difficulty will have no repetition i

If we are not mistaken in our construction of the abou If we are not mistaken in our construction of the above extracts from the inaugural address, then it is clear that tovernor Packer takes precisely the same view of the case as that taken by President Buchanan in his annual message. They both enjoin the necessity of obeying "existing authorities, and even objectionable laws," and, further, they both recommend that, in fature, such provision will be made by Congress, for other Territories, as that the present difficulties may be avoided; in other words, that, hereafter, constitutions formed by conventions in a Territory shall be submitted to the peeple prior to their transmission to Congress. This is the dectrine of transmission to Congress. This is the doctrine mal message, and of the inaugural, and it is all emocratic doctrine. But, so far as Kansas is cor cerned, both President and governor are evide under existing laws; and this, too, is the majority of the people of Pennsylvania.

Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Intelligeners.